



Effect of Socioeconomic Factors on Participation of Pensioners in Saudi Arabia Entertainment Events

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to investigate the effect of socio-economic factors on participation of the pensioners in entertainment events held in Saudi Arabia. The study employed electronic questionnaires to achieve its objectives. The target population comprised retired Saudi men and women across the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. A total of 500 responses were collected. Statistical data were analyzed using the SPSS software, and the study adopted a descriptive-analytical methodology. A direct correlation was detected between the social factors scale (i.e., family and society members, total score of the scale) and the scale of entertainment events in whole. A direct correlation was also spotted between economic factors (i.e., income adequacy for entertainment, financial facilities afforded by the society, and total score of the scale) and the scale of participation in entertainment events in whole. Findings also revealed that 'relationship with family members' was the most influencing factor among social factors over participation of the retired personnel in entertainment events, while 'financial facilities' was the most influencing among economic factors. Both variables of 'Education' and 'Position' were respectively among the most influencing variables. The study underscored the significance to bolster the role of Saudi entertainment authorities to provide high-quality entertainment programs for families of pensioners and financial facilities that encourage them to join appropriate entertainment events.

KEYWORDS

Saudi Arabia, Pensioners, Social Factors, Economic Factors, Entertainment Events

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أثر العوامل الاجتماعية والاقتصادية على مشاركة فئة المتقاعدين في الفعاليات

الترفيهية بالمملكة العربية السعودية

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الملخص

تهدف الدراسة الحالية إلى " أثر العوامل الاجتماعية والاقتصادية على مشاركة فئة المتقاعدين في الفعاليات الترفيهية بالمملكة العربية السعودية". اعتمدت الدراسة على الاستبانة الإلكترونية لتحقيق أهدافها، وتمثلت العينة المستهدفة في فئة المتقاعدين السعوديين من الجنسين في نطاق المملكة العربية السعودية، وبلغت الاستجابات (500) متقاعد، وتم تحليل البيانات الإحصائية باستخدام برنامج SPSS واعتمد المنهج الوصفي التحليلي للدراسة. وتوصلت إلى النتائج التالية: وجود علاقة ارتباطية طردية بين أبعاد مقياس العوامل الاجتماعية: العلاقة بأفراد الأسرة، والعلاقة بأفراد المجتمع، والدرجة الكلية للمقياس وأبعاد مقياس المشاركة في الفعاليات الترفيهية ككل، كذلك وجود علاقة ارتباطية طردية بين أبعاد مقياس العوامل الاقتصادية: كفاية الدخل المالي للترفيه، والتسهيلات المادية التي يقدمها المجتمع، والدرجة الكلية للمقياس ومقياس المشاركة في الفعاليات الترفيهية ككل. وأن بعد العلاقة مع أفراد الأسرة هو الأكثر تأثيراً من العوامل الاجتماعية، بينما بعد التسهيلات المادية التي يقدمها المجتمع الأكثر تأثيراً في العوامل الاقتصادية على مشاركة المتقاعدين بالفعاليات الترفيهية. وإن متغير المستوى التعليمي يليه الوظيفة هما أكثر متغيرات الدراسة تأثيراً على مشاركة المتقاعدين في الفعاليات الترفيهية. وأوصت الدراسة بأهمية تعزيز دور الهيئات والمؤسسات المعنية بالترفيه في السعودية لتوفير برامج ترفيهية/ عامة لأسر المتقاعدين تتضمن أنشطة ذات جودة عالية، وتقديم تسهيلات مادية/ ترفيهيه تشجع دمج المتقاعدين في البرامج والأنشطة الترفيهية الملائمة لهم بالمجتمع.

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الكلمات الدالة

المتقاعدين، العوامل الاجتماعية، العوامل الاقتصادية، الفعاليات الترفيهية.

Introduction:

The Saudi Council of Ministers issued a decision approving the Saudi Civil Retirement System on 1/1/1391 AH corresponding to 27/8/1973 AD; this decision included those subject to the system, the Pension Authority, the Civil Retirement Fund, and their administrative and financial affairs, as well as the rights and obligations arising from previous systems. The Council of Ministers also issued a decision on 5/4/1395 AH corresponding to 16/4/1975 AD approving the Military Retirement Resolution, which defined retirement benefits, the duration of entitlement to pensions and benefits, and referral to retirement, among other matters (Council of Ministers Experts Board, 2025). The Kingdom has been keen to implement reforms to the pension system, which is considered a pioneering development in the region. However, achieving a sustainable pension system requires going beyond standard reforms to adopt a comprehensive approach that balances financial sustainability and social justice (Saadah et al., 2024). Al-Qahtani (2023) confirmed that studying the social and economic conditions of retirees in Saudi Arabia is a very important topic, as it is one of the thorny topics those receive the attention of the state and all its various agencies.

Retirement as is universally recognized is a phenomenon worthy of attention from researchers across all disciplines, given its significant social and economic implications for human societies in general and retirees in particular (Al-Saidi, 2024). When retirees become separated from their work activities, they begin to seek alternative activities and compensate for their loss by engaging in activities that allow them to form new relations, provide psychological satisfaction, and provide a sense of freedom from social isolation. This allows them to continue their active role, making retirees more adaptable to their social reality (Al-Otaibi, 2021). This is confirmed by Zaytouni and Abdel Salam (2024), who stated that retirees' participation in cultural activities improves their quality of life, enhances feelings of happiness and satisfaction, and develops their mental and physical skills, which helps preserve their health and increases their ability to adapt to age-related changes. In this context, the Kingdom's Vision 2030 has determined the entertainment sector as one of its core pillars, which is contributing to enriching the social lifestyle of Saudis. Therefore, the General Entertainment Authority was established with the aim of regulating and developing an entertainment sector that provides exciting entertainment options and experiences (General Entertainment Authority, 2023); as Halwani (2024) noted that entertainment events play an ideal role in providing the emotional and mental support necessary to achieve a mature pattern of adjustment and adaptation among retirees, promoting mental health and well-being, and helping achieve continuity and finding appropriate solutions to address the challenges of aging. Entertainment focuses on providing experiences that aim to satisfy the needs for relaxation and entertainment during periods of rest and vacation (Al-Naimi, 2023). Entertainment events represent the satisfaction of needs related to stability and reassurance in various areas of intellectual, social, psychological and informational life, which is reflected in the individual's psychological and social compatibility, emotional and intellectual balance and participation in society (Al-Alfi and Hussein, 2017).

Studies within the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Gulf States have focused on the health and physical aspects, and chronic diseases of the elderly. However, there are

almost no studies that focus on activating recreational activities and programs for this segment of society (Halwani, 2024). Studies have shown that 46% of Saudi retirees struggle to adapt to this stage, and 45% of them feel that retirement is monotonous, boring, and characterized by increased anxiety (Al-Otaibi, 2021). Al-Tamimi and Al-Madani (2022) add that military retirees suffer from social and economic problems, including increased free time, increased family disputes, and insufficient income to meet their own and their families' basic needs, with sons not contributing to the family income. In this regard, Koshak (2020) explained that one of the adaptation mechanisms for the retirees use to cope with declining income is to gradually withdraw from social relations due to the unaffordable financial costs of unbearable outings and visits. Yeung and Zhou (2017) confirmed that changes in well-being after retirement are closely linked to changes in total material and social resources over time. Al-Ghanim (2019) found that the greatest barrier to recreational activities among Saudis was economic status, followed by social norms. Al-Shathri (2011) indicated that 66.7% of Saudi retirees were dissatisfied with the level of recreational services provided to them, and that the majority of them spent their free time at home, on farms, or at rest houses. Alanazy (2024) added that there is a need for entertainment programs specifically designed to meet the diverse needs of retirees in Saudi Arabia, taking demographic variables into account when designing programs to improve the quality of life for retirees. This is confirmed by Silva et al. (2022), who stated that quality of life among retirees is influenced by social and economic factors, and that the factors associated with this phenomenon vary depending on culture, education, income, and occupational status.

This study is considered an important addition to the field of research on "the participation of Saudi retirees in the entertainment events," in light of the Kingdom's efforts to promote the participation of all segments of society in achieving the goals of Vision 2030, which emphasizes the right of every citizen to enjoy all the benefits that enable an improved quality of life. In addition, most studies according to the researcher's knowledge have used the term "recreational activities" in their research, given that the term "entertainment events" is considered somewhat new. Furthermore, she has focused her research on the elderly in general, rather than retirees in particular. Therefore, the current study directs attention toward further research on retirees and their participation in the entertainment events, which will contribute to addressing the social and economic problems and obstacles that prevent them from effectively participating in all community activities.

Questions of the study: What is the impact of social and economic factors on the participation of retirees in the entertainment events in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia?

The study hypothesis can be formulated as follows:

- 1- There are statistically significant differences between the mean degrees of the sample individuals' in the participation in the entertainment events according to some study variables: gender, age, educational level, marital status, job, family size, monthly income, and duration of retirement.
- 2- There is a correlation relation between the dimensions of the social factors scale and the total degree of the scale, and the scale of retirees' participation in the entertainment events as a whole.

3- There is a correlation relation between the dimensions of the economic factors scale and the total degree of the scale, and the scale of participation in the entertainment events as a whole.

4- The participation percentage of the dimensions of social factors affecting retirees' participation in the entertainment events varies.

5- The participation percentage of the dimensions of economic factors affecting retirees' participation in the entertainment events varies.

Study objectives:

The current study aims to reveal the following:

- Determine the correlation relation between the dimensions of the social factors scale, the total degree of the scale, and the scale of retirees' participation in the entertainment events as a whole.
- Determine the correlation relation between the dimensions of the economic factors scale, the total degree of the scale, and the scale of participation in the entertainment events as a whole .
- Study the differences in the participation percentage of the dimensions of social factors scale affecting retirees' participation in the entertainment events.
- Study the differences in the participation percentage of the dimensions of economic factors scale affecting retirees' participation in the entertainment events .
- Study the differences in the participation percentage of study variables affecting retirees' participation in the entertainment events .

Literature Review:

Retirees:

The procedural definition of retirees in this study is consistent with Al-Shathri's (2011) definition of a retiree, which is: "A person who has left his job, whether this leaving was forced due to reaching the regular retirement age in the Saudi civil and military retirement system and the social insurance system, or was voluntary after completing the minimum number of years in service that qualifies him to be entitled to a retirement pension, whether he works in other jobs after retirement or not, and from whose monthly salary a certain percentage is deducted during service and he receives a retirement pension after leaving the job".

Entertainment events:

An event: is defined as an event that provides entertainment and enjoyment, such as parties, festivals, entertainment exhibitions, etc.

Entertainment is defined as: entertainment (noun) and its source (to entertain). It is said, "To entertain himself", meaning to relieve, lighten, relieve distress and fatigue, and provide great enjoyment (Omar, 2008).

Entertainment events: are those held in a specific place and time, with the participation or presence of an audience. They include shows or activities aimed at entertainment, such as live shows, festivals, concerts, etc. (General Entertainment Authority, 2023).

In this study, entertainment events refer to the group of entertainment activities offered by the Ministry of Culture and the General Entertainment Authority in Saudi Arabia o filling leisure time and relaxation, and creating new experiences. This is

intended to achieve Vision 2030 by improving the quality of life for the individuals from the retirees segment.

Social factors: refer to the retiree's social relations, including dimensions of family members and community members.

Economic factors: refer to the retiree's financial resources, including dimensions of sufficient financial income and facilities provided by the society, which influence his or her participation in the entertainment events.

Conceptual framework of the study:

Work is considered a form of freedom or rights enjoyed by retiree, also it is a source of income and fulfillment, providing individuals with opportunities to excel and prove himself, increasing his engagement with daily life events, and reducing his leisure time (Abu Agilah and Ibrahim, 2010). Retirement represents "the inevitable stage for employees, during an individual leaves a job he held, either by force or by relinquishing their job, regardless of their skills and achievements, based on specific regulations, or voluntarily based on personal desires and needs. This stage allows him to withdraw from an active professional life for a more leisurely and peaceful life". (Al-Siyami and Lubna, 2020). Retirement is linked to a pension/salary, the amount of which varies according to several factors, including the retirement system, the employee's sector of employment, length of work, and country. There are two types of retirement: Early retirement and voluntary retirement, which do not relate to the employee's age but rather to the fulfillment of retirement requirements, such as completion of employment and health status. (Al-Marri, 2021, p.131). Al-Hawajri (2016) points out that the terms "early retirement," "voluntary retirement," and "compulsory retirement" are used to determine whether the retirement decision concerns the individual or the organization. Salim (2022), whose study addressed "**Estimating the needs of workers approaching retirement**", revealed that, from their perspective, the level of economic needs of those about to retire is high. Indicators for ranking needs include: the need to develop skills, provide job opportunities after retirement, provide an income commensurate with rising prices, provide food commodities and medicines, and integrate into local production. The level of social needs was high, and indicators for ranking needs include: the need to support social relations, awareness of not relying on others to avoid losing their role, supporting family relations, and awareness of how to integrate into society. Furthermore, retirees' level of recreational needs is high, from their perspective. Indicators for ranking needs include: the need to invest in the cultural wealth of information and experiences in their free time, providing them with books and cultural libraries, participating in social clubs, and visiting book fairs. Saada (2014), whose study addressed "**Teachers' attitudes towards early retirement**", existence of statistically significant differences in the sample's attitudes toward early retirement, according to gender variable, in favor of females, and marital status variable, in favor of married individuals. Additionally, age variable was also a factor, with the older the individual, the greater their tendency toward early retirement. Al-Shathri (2011), whose study addressed "**Some social problems of retirees**", indicated that (75.9%) of retirees aged from (50 to 70), with the lowest percentage being under (50). The majority of retirees were married, with (2.6%) of those divorced. Also, (90%) of them had more than five sons. The majority of retirees lived with their spouse and sons,

while (2.6%) lived alone, and the same number lived with one of sons. (78.6%) of the sample had a secondary education, while nearly half had only intermediate education. It was found that (41.9%) of retirees stated that their post-retirement income was sufficient to meet their needs and those of their families, while (29.9%) stated that their current income was insufficient to meet their basic needs and those of their families. Al-Qahtani (2023), whose study addressed "**The reality of retirees and its impact on their social lives**", also found that (41.2%) of Saudi retirees had a bachelor's degree, while (31.9%) had a high school diploma; and (47.7%) of them worked in the civil sector, while (36.6%) worked in the military sector. Retirees' satisfaction with the services provided to them also came in at low levels for "discounts on sports services for retirees' health care", "Hajj and Umrah services", "entertainment and recreation services", and "benefits and discounts from some entities, such as Saudi Airlines." Radwan (2022), whose study addressed "**Factors leading to the desire of public school teachers for early retirement in the Hebron Education Directorate from their perspective**", adds that the overall score for the factors influencing public school teachers' desire for early retirement, from their perspective, was medium. Economic factors were the most influential, while social factors ranked next to last.

Social and economic factors:

An individual's quality of life can be determined by the characteristics of the social relations and processes he participates in, the goods and services he has access to, the nature of the activities he does, lifestyle, and assessment of the conditions and activities that meet his expectations (Saeed and Al-Bardisi, 2019). Dave et al. (2008) indicated that full retirement leads to an increase in difficulties associated with retirees' daily activities, an increase in illnesses, and a decline in their mental health over an average of six years after retirement. This is due to a change in lifestyles, along with a decrease in physical activity and social interactions. Social needs includes many problems, such as: the individual's alienation in his community due to society's failure to respond to his needs at this stage, their lack of participation in making important decisions related to meeting their needs, the retiree's lack of interest in social activities that serve his community, and not participating in social institutions (Zain Al-Din, 2022). **The social needs of retirees are represented in:** the need to strengthen relations with family members, relatives, friends and neighbors, the need to improve the view of retirees and the relation with them, the need to strengthen relations between retirees within the framework of the institutions assigned to them, and the need to organize the leisure time of retirees (Al-Qahtani, 2023). The decline in the value of retirement pensions, coupled with the absence of savings and high inflation rates, makes retirees feeling economically insecure and deprived of living a decent life; with imposes economic pressures on them and their families, to the point of forcing them to reticence many goods and services as a coping mechanism for limited or low incomes (Koshak, 2020). This is confirmed by Al-Hawajri (2016), who stated that economic factors rank first in influencing military personnel's early retirement decisions, as their current salaries are insufficient to meet their basic living needs. **The economic needs of retirees are represented in:** the need for a system that guarantees an increase in the income of retirees in conjunction with the increase in prices of goods and services, especially the costs of treatment, medicine and health

requirements, the need for systems that ensure the continued participation of retirees in development, and benefiting from their experiences in their previous fields of specialization, and the need to help retirees achieve a balance between their resources and needs and provide them with the necessary material facilities with the help of cooperative societies in society (Al-Qahtani, 2023).

Al-Otaibi (2021), whose study addressed "**Social and psychological conditions of retirees**", revealed that the percentage of male retirees reached (52%), while the percentage of female retirees reached (48%). Males constitute the highest percentage of those contributing to the workforce in Saudi Arabia. Furthermore, (43%) of them fall into the low-income category (5,000-10,000 riyals), and (34%) of them had a university degree. It was found that (79%) of Saudi retirees prefer to attend social events and have the time to participate in them. It was also found that (41%) of retirees disagreed with the statement that "leisure time increases retiree anxiety". According to the researcher, retirees fill their free time with work or pleasure, and therefore, leisure time does not constitute anxiety for them. Furthermore, (64%) of retirees disagreed with the statement "Retirees tend to be lonely and distant from others". Saeed and Al-Bardisi (2019), whose study addressed "**Quality of family life among the elderly in Saudi society and its relation to some social and economic variables**", confirmed that there is a statistically significant relation between the variable of marital status and quality of family life for the elderly, both married and divorced, in favor of the divorced. However, there is no statistically significant relation between the sample's economic variables (monthly income, home ownership) and quality of life. Silva et al. (2022), whose study addressed "**Factors Associated with Quality of Life in Retirement**", showed that quality of life among retirees is linked to several factors, including financial status: increased economic strength means reduced anxiety about financial insecurity and improved quality of life. In addition, social factors: decreased social activity often leads to psychological and physical problems and increased feelings of social isolation. Although some retirees indicated that they enjoy greater freedom and social opportunities after retirement, these factors are protective against chronic, psychological, and emotional illnesses. Al-Saidi (2024), whose study addressed "**Retirement and its impact on social communication among retirees in Saudi countryside**", concluded that, from the retirees' perspective, retirement significantly impacted their social communication at a moderate level. The sample also viewed the need for social communication development requirements in the governorate's countryside was in high level. Al-Tamimi and Al-Madani (2022), whose study addressed "**Social problems of military retirees in the Emirate of Dubai**", indicated that the economic status of military retirees ranged between medium and low. Furthermore, (50.3%) of retirees confirmed that they suffer from excessive leisure time and feel bored and anxious. They also stated that (50.3%) of them spend their leisure time at home, while (50.3%) of them pursue their favorite hobbies, such as farming, fishing, hunting, and desert trips. Al-Habashi (2011), whose study addressed "**Impact of socio-economic factors on strategic planning for financial income for retirement phrase and its relation to life satisfaction**", confirmed that (41.1%) of retirees said that if they were given the opportunity again to plan financially for retirement, they would start planning earlier.

Also, (40.5%) of them indicated that if they were given the opportunity again, they would reduce expenses more to increase savings and benefit from them in retirement.

Entertainment events:

The Saudi Council of Ministers issued a decision of the General Entertainment Authority regulation on 2/5/1440 AH (corresponding to 8/1/2019 AD) (Council of Ministers' Experts Board, 2025). The Authority is tasked with developing and regulating the entertainment sector and providing comprehensive, quality entertainment options that enrich individuals, bring joy, improve the quality of life, and suit all segments of society and all income levels (General Entertainment Authority, 2025). The National Events Center was also established by a Council of Ministers decision dated 15/7/1441 AH (corresponding to 10/3/2020 AD), which enjoys legal personality, financial and administrative independence, and is organizationally linked to the Council of Economic and Development Affairs.

The General Entertainment Authority has defined recreational and supporting activities, in accordance with the National Classification of Economic Activities (ISIC4), as follows:

A- Facilities: include amusement parks, which are stand-alone recreational facilities containing picnic areas and spaces, and recreational games (mechanical, water, electronic, electrical, and kinetic), cities with a specific theme (cartoon characters or animals), and entertainment centers: stand-alone entertainment venues or parts of another facility, containing various entertainment areas (amusement games of various types, showrooms, etc.), and centers containing areas for practicing hobbies and recreational activities for purpose of entertainment.

B- Supporting Activities: include managing and developing artistic and entertainment talents, operating entertainment facilities, selling tickets for entertainment activities, and crowd management.

C- Events: include organizing the entertainment events: This includes managing the operations of events aimed to entertainment through planning, development, implementation, and supervision, such as live shows, festivals, and others. Entertainment shows: These are presented at a specific place and time for the purpose of entertainment, and include independent shows with limited attendance, or shows accompanying events authorized by other government agencies, or shows held in shopping malls. Live shows in restaurants and cafes: These are intended for entertainment, and include musical shows, singing shows, or improvisational comedy (General Entertainment Authority, 2025).

Determinants of entertainment events:

Al-Alfi and Hussein (2017) defined recreational activities as: "The kinesthetic, emotional, cultural, social, and personal activities that an individual engages in for the purpose of enjoying his leisure time. These activities contribute directly and indirectly in enhancing the individual's skills, developing his abilities, and achieving the integration of his personality". The main characteristics of recreational activities include the absence of work-related goals, a focus on recreational activities, and a desire to experience new cultures, landscapes, and cuisines (Al-Naimi, 2023). Al-Alfi and Hussein (2017) defined the activities individuals engage in as follows: kinesthetic activities: such as practicing sports, agriculture and gardening, handicrafts and crafts, travel and excursions; and emotional activities: such as watching movies and TV

series, going to the cinema and theater, shopping, visiting restaurants and cafes, visiting public parks, and participate in clubs.

The importance of entertainment events for retirees:

Entertainment for retirees is an enjoyable activity and acceptable for the society. It is practiced during leisure time and contributes in developing and building the retirees, providing them with numerous social, health, behavioral, psychological, and artistic benefits (Al-Gharib, 2009). **3- Participation in the entertainment events:**

Al-Otaibi (2023), whose study addressed " Social and psychological conditions of retirees", indicated that the Saudi family's high social, cultural, and economic gains from foreign tourism help in supporting the new leisure activities, practicing hobbies among family members, and visits during travel.

Al-Ghanim (2019), whose study addressed " Issues of recreational activities in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia", showed statistically significant differences among respondents in favor of males in the axis "Saudi people's aspirations for government-expected entertainment," which reflects men's propensity for entertainment based on the nature of Saudi society, also there were differences among the sample in favor of individuals without children, who tended toward entertainment due to the freedom and lack of commitment to a specific recreational activity. The majority of the sample's preferences for recreational activities were as follows: watching movies; mental activity, awareness, and meditation; practicing sports, hobbies, and games; and social activity and internal humanitarian service.

Al-Gharib (2009), whose study addressed " Recreational preference of the elderly in Saudi society", explained (59.5%) of those participating in recreational activities had a university degree, (40.5%) are retired, and (73%) of them their economic status is medium. The sample's views on recreation were positive, with preferences including: evening gatherings, sharing expertise, starting a business, sports, practicing hobbies, traveling and tourism, watching the media, and finally, animal husbandry and reading. The study by Fitaihi and Nasif (2025), whose study addressed " The impact of entertainment events in achieving sustainable development in light of the Kingdom's Vision 2030", found that (55.95%) of entertainment events attendees are from married families, (77.62%) are female, and (52%) are in the age group of (40 to under 59 years), with retirees accounting for (21.90%); and (59.52%) had a bachelor's degree or a higher diploma, reflecting the relation between a high level of education and awareness of and interest in recreation. Their preferences were as follows: sports and fitness, ecotourism, sustainable cultural festivals and events, educational recreational activities, and finally, environmentally friendly games and entertainment projects.

Al-Siyami and Lubna (2020), whose study addressed " A proposed program to prevent post-retirement family harmony problems for families of retirees in Saudi society", revealed that the most important cultural problems for Saudi retirees were as follows: suffering from a large amount of free time and not finding suitable activities to spend leisure time with the family, which were ranked as moderately important. This was due to contracting with one of the chronic illness by (54%) of them, and the lack of appropriate activities for their mentality and educational level (university), (77%). Social problems were also ranked as moderately important, including family members being preoccupied with their daily lives and retirees interfering in their personal affairs due to free time.

Al-Ghanim (2019), whose study addressed " The economic dimensions of recreational tourism in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia", concluded that: Recreational tourism in the Kingdom faces numerous economic obstacles, including: the high cost of living is one of the most significant difficulties facing those seeking recreation (40%), followed by low monthly income (27%), and multiple expenditures exceeding income (25%). This is in addition to the high prices of tourism and entertainment services. Saudi households' monthly expenditure on recreation and culture reached 2.8% of their income (15,367 riyals).

Al-Khalifa (2013), whose study addressed " Recreational needs of retirees in public sector institutions and their relation to quality of life", found a positive correlation relation between the recreational needs of retirees in Kuwaiti public sector institutions and quality of life across the physical, psychological, and social aspects. Furthermore, the recreational needs and the sample's arithmetic mean in the physical and mental domains were moderate, while the social domain was high. Also, statistically significant differences were found among the sample in the social domain, in favor of females.

Hawashin and Hijazi (2022), whose study addressed " Community participation and its relation to life satisfaction among the elderly ", revealed that the approval of older adults of both sexes was at a "sometimes" level for the social participation axis, and the ranking was in descending order of (16) statements, as follows: "I go for walks in public parks with my family" came in the eighth rank, followed by "I attend religious seminars," then "I go to the gym with my friends." In the last ten ranks came the statements: "I attend various festivals such as Janadriyah and National Day, I go to restaurants with my family," and "I attend cultural seminars".

Tunney et al. (2023), whose study addressed "The Differential Impact of Retiree on Leisure Activity", added that retirement had a positive impact on recreational activity (physical, self-development, and social) compared to non-retirees. There was a correlation relation between the impact of retirement and educational level, as higher education was associated with increased leisure activity, self-development, and social recreation in retirement. Females (retired and employed) were found to be more inclined toward self-development and social recreation than males, and males showed no increase in physical recreational activity compared to females in retirement. There was no correlation between income and any of the recreational activities (physical, self-development, and social).

Alanazy (2024), whose study addressed "The Role of Leisure in Enhancing Well-being in Saudi's Retired Community", confirmed that a moderate overall improvement in emotional and social well-being among Saudi retirees was attributed to recreational activities, and did not show any improvement in self-realization. A clear impact of retirees' demographic variables (gender, socioeconomic status, and education level) on the expected qualitative improvement was also evident. By reviewing the theoretical literature and previous studies related to the current study, we conclude the following: Studies agreed on the importance of social and economic factors and their impact on retirees' quality of life. They also agreed on retirees' free time and their need for active participation in society. Most studies focused on studying sports entertainment, excluding other aspects of entertainment. Additionally, most studies adopted the term "recreation" instead of "entertainment". The current

study benefited from previous studies in identifying appropriate research methods and constructing the study tool.

1- Recreational activities are important in reducing psychological disorders among retirees and helping them cope with their problems, which helps satisfy their psychological and social needs. It also helps them utilize their leisure time in the effective work and increase psychological enrichment through enjoying nature, rest, and relaxation (Al-Ruwaini, 2021).

2- Recreational sports activities and their effectiveness have a positive impact on improving balance and muscle strength among retirees, as well as enhancing kinesthetic and skill performance (Belmahi and Alali, 2022). It also achieves psychological adaptation, self-fulfilling, security, releases psychological energy, and activates positive social relations among them (Ben Smeisha, 2018).

3- Entertainment compensates for the benefits lost in retirement, contributes to mental and physical health, and includes the social roles (Al-Gharib, 2009).

Studies conducted in the 1960s provided a detailed picture of leisure time; they identified four major changes in leisure behavior with retirement, as follows:

- **Declining participation:** People tend to reduce their participation in ongoing leisure activities as they age.

- **Shift to negative leisure:** People tend to reduce their participation in strenuous physical activities, and this trend increases with the progression of chronic illnesses and injuries.

- **Shift to indoor activities:** People tend to spend more time in discretionary activities they engage in alone at home, such as watching television. This may lead to more activities with family members and close friends, given their importance at this stage of life.

- **Stop searching for new activities:** People tend to prefer activities they are accustomed to, and cases of abandoning unfulfilling activities for more enriching ones have also been documented (Nimrod & Janke, 2012).

Role of the entertainment events in achieving the social and economic dimension for the sustainable development:

First: The social dimension:

Events provide an outlet for individuals to relieve life's stresses. They promote cooperation among individuals through group activities, help improve mental health, enhance feelings of happiness and well-being, allow individuals to learn about different cultures, provide opportunities for volunteering and active participation in the community, enhance quality of life, and foster a sense of community belonging through local events.

Second: The economic dimension:

Events provide permanent and temporary job opportunities in the tourism and entertainment sectors, attract visitors from different regions, which enhances local tourism, brings tax revenues for the state, contributes to the marketing of brands for emerging and local projects, and attracts investors willing to support cultural and recreational activities (Fatihi and Nassif, 2025).

Methodological procedures of the study:

- Study methodology: This study used the descriptive analytical approach.

- Study participants: The study employed electronic questionnaires to achieve its objectives. The target population comprised retired Saudi men and women across the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. A total of 500 responses were collected. Statistical data were analyzed using the SPSS software, and the study adopted a descriptive-analytical methodology.

- Study tools: The researcher prepared a questionnaire to verify the relation between the scale of participation in the entertainment events and dimensions of the scale for each of (social factors and economic factors).

The following steps were followed in preparing the study tools: The researcher reviewed a variety of previous Arab and foreign literature and studies, as well as national and international reports that addressed "the impact of social and economic factors on the participation of retirees in the entertainment events".(Al-Qahtani, 2023; Al-Otaibi, 2021; Al-Shathri ,2011). In light of these findings, the first part of the study tool (independent variables) designed, which includes general data for the sample: gender, age, educational level, marital status, job, monthly income level, sources of additional income, family size, duration of retirement, and general health status; then the second part of the study tool (dependent variables) designed, which included:

A- A scale for participation in the entertainment events; consisted of (12) statements, which aimed to determine the level of participation of sample individuals in the entertainment events. For the three dimensions; graded three weights were assigned, as follows: (always, sometimes, never), and on a continuous scale with scores (3-2-1) according to the direction of the statement. The highest score was given to positively worded statements, which was three scores, two scores for the neutral statements, and one score for the negative statements.

B- A scale for the dimensions of social factors affecting sample individuals: the dimension of social relations with family members in (4) statements, and the dimension of social relations with community members in (3) statements.

C- A scale for the dimensions of economic factors affecting sample individuals: the dimension of financial income sufficiency in (3) statements, and the dimension of facilities provided by the society in (3) statements. A Likert scale was adopted with three graded levels: (agree - somewhat agree - disagree), and a continuous scale with scores (3-2-1) depending on the direction of the statement, where the highest score was given to positively worded statements, which is three scores, two scores for the neutral statements, and one score for the negative statements. The questionnaire was distributed electronically to the respondents in Saudi society, during the period from August 17 to August 30, 2025 AD.

demographic data:

The results showed that (57.2%) of the participants were females while (42.8%) were males; this result did not agree with Al-Otaibi (2021), who indicated that the percentage of male retirees was (52%), while the percentage of female retirees was (48%), as males constitute the highest percentage in contributing to the work scope in Saudi Arabia. This means an increase in the contribution of Saudi women to the labor force during the last five years, and (44.2%) of them were 55 years old and above, while a third of them were aged (45 to less than 55) years; this result did not agree with Al-Shathri (2011), who explained that the majority of retirees were in the age group (50 to 70) years, and the lowest percentage was in the group less than (50)

years; this reflects the tendency of individuals towards early retirement recently . Also, (60.4%) were married while (39.6%) were single; this result did not agree with Saada (2014), who confirmed that the older an individual is, the more likely they are to retire early, while agreed with her that married people are more likely to retire early than others. This reflects a change in the attitudes of individuals in contemporary society towards early retirement compared to previous generations.

Also, the results showed that (55.4%) have higher education (bachelor's/postgraduate studies), and (29.8%) hold a high school/ diploma. This result is consistent with Al-Qahtani (2023) who stated that (41.2%) of Saudi retirees their scientific qualification is a bachelor's, while a third of them hold a high school/ diploma. It contradicts Al-Shathri (2011) who indicated that (78.6%) of retirees have a secondary education, while nearly half of retirees their education did not exceed intermediate phase. This result confirms the high level of education of the Saudi workforce in this category in the next phase. A disparity appeared in the general health index of the participants, as (38.6%) suffer from health crises occasionally, (32.2%) suffer from chronic diseases, while (29.2%) are mostly in good health. Silva et al. (2022) explained that the quality of life for retirees is linked to multiple factors, including financial status: increased economic strength means reduced anxiety about financial insecurity and improved quality of life. In addition, social factors: decreased social activity often leads to psychological and physical problems, and increased feelings of social isolation.

Sincerity and reliability of the study tools: Sincerity means the ability of the scale to measure what it was put to measure it, and (Reliability) means the test accuracy in the measurement and observation, not a contradiction with itself, and its consistence in providing us with information about the examiner's behavior, and it is the ratio between the score difference on the scale, which refers to the actual performance of the examiner. The reliability has been calculated by **Alpha Cronbach** coefficient, **Split-half** method and **Guttman**

Social factors scale: Sincerity has been calculated using internal consistency of the scale by calculating the correlation coefficient (Pearson correlation coefficient) between the total degree for each dimension and the total degree for the scale, it was clear that all values of reliability coefficients: **Alpha** coefficient, **Split-half** and **Guttman** are significant at the level 0.01, which indicates the reliability of the scale. Also, all the correlation coefficients are significant at the level (0.01) because they are close to the whole one, which indicates the sincerity and homogeneity of the scale dimensions; tables (1, 2).

Table (1) values of the correlation coefficients between the degree of each dimension and the degree of the social factors scale (N= 500)

Dimensions	Correlation	Significance
First: Relation with family members	0.812	0.01
Second: Relations with community members	0.738	0.01

Table (2) values of the reliability coefficient for the dimensions of the social factors scale (N= 500)

	Alpha coefficient	Split-half	Guttman
First: Relation with family members	0.774	0.738 – 0.815	0.763
Second: Relations with community members	0.915	0.872 – 0.953	0.908
Reliability of the scale as a whole	0.829	0.788 – 0.863	0.814

Economic factors scale: Sincerity has been calculated using internal consistency of the scale by calculating the correlation coefficient (Pearson correlation coefficient) between the total degree for each dimension and the total degree for the scale, it was clear that all the correlation coefficients are significant at the level (0.01) because they are close to the whole one, which indicates the sincerity and homogeneity of the scale dimensions. Also, all values of reliability coefficients: **Alpha coefficient**, **Split-half** and **Guttman** are significant at the level 0.01, which indicates the reliability of the scale; tables (3, 4).

Table (3) values of the correlation coefficients between the degree of each dimension and the degree of the economic factors scale (N= 500)

Dimensions	Correlation	Significance
First: Sufficient financial income for entertainment	0.751	0.01
Second: Financial facilities provided by society	0.863	0.01

Table (4) values of the reliability coefficient for the dimensions of the economic factors scale (N= 500)

	Alpha coefficient	Split-half	Guttman
First: Sufficient financial income for entertainment	0.902	0.861 – 0.945	0.899
Second: Financial facilities provided by society	0.791	0.752 – 0.830	0.783
Reliability of the scale as a whole	0.863	0.824 – 0.906	0.852

Scale of participation in the entertainment events: Sincerity has been calculated using internal consistency of the scale by calculating the correlation coefficient (Pearson correlation coefficient) between the degree of each dimension and the total degree for the scale, it was clear that all the correlation coefficients are significant at the level (0.01- 0.05) because they are close to the whole one, which indicates the sincerity and homogeneity of the scale dimensions. Also, all values of reliability coefficients: **Alpha coefficient**, **Split-half** and **Guttman** are significant at the level 0.01, which indicates the reliability of the scale; tables (5, 6).

Table (5) values of the correlation coefficients between the degree of each dimension and the degree of the total degree for the Scale of participation in the entertainment events (N= 500)

S.	Correlation	Significance	S.	Correlation	Significance
-1	0.795	0.01	-7	0.876	0.01
-2	0.625	0.05	-8	0.713	0.01
-3	0.841	0.01	-9	0.606	0.05
-4	0.769	0.01	-10	0.825	0.01
-5	0.808	0.01	-	0.780	0.01

			11		
-6	0.890	0.01	-12	0.641	0.05

Table (6) values of the reliability coefficient for the Scale of participation in the entertainment events

	Alpha coefficient	Split-half	Guttman
Reliability of the scale	0.934	0.892 – 0.970	0.921

Sincerity and reliability of the study tools: Sincerity means the ability of the scale to measure what it was put to measure it, and (Reliability) means the test accuracy in the measurement and observation, not a contradiction with itself, and its consistence in providing us with information about the examiner's behavior, and it is the ratio between the score difference on the scale, which refers to the actual performance of the examiner. The reliability has been calculated by **Alpha Cronbach** coefficient, **Split-half** method and **Guttman**

Social factors scale: Sincerity has been calculated using internal consistency of the scale by calculating the correlation coefficient (Pearson correlation coefficient) between the total degree for each dimension and the total degree for the scale, it was clear that all values of reliability coefficients: **Alpha** coefficient, **Split-half** and **Guttman** are significant at the level 0.01, which indicates the reliability of the scale. Also, all the correlation coefficients are significant at the level (0.01) because they are close to the whole one, which indicates the sincerity and homogeneity of the scale dimensions; tables (7, 8).

Table (7) values of the correlation coefficients between the degree of each dimension and the degree of the social factors scale (N= 500)

Dimensions	Correlation	Significance
First: Relation with family members	0.812	0.01
Second: Relations with community members	0.738	0.01

Table (8) values of the reliability coefficient for the dimensions of the social factors scale (N= 500)

	Alpha coefficient	Split-half	Guttman
First: Relation with family members	0.774	0.738 – 0.815	0.763
Second: Relations with community members	0.915	0.872 – 0.953	0.908
Reliability of the scale as a whole	0.829	0.788 – 0.863	0.814

Economic factors scale: Sincerity has been calculated using internal consistency of the scale by calculating the correlation coefficient (Pearson correlation coefficient) between the total degree for each dimension and the total degree for the scale, it was clear that all the correlation coefficients are significant at the level (0.01) because they are close to the whole one, which indicates the sincerity and homogeneity of the scale dimensions. Also, all values of reliability coefficients: **Alpha** coefficient, **Split-half** and **Guttman** are significant at the level 0.01, which indicates the reliability of the scale; tables (9, 10).

Table (9) values of the correlation coefficients between the degree of each dimension and the degree of the economic factors scale (N= 500)

Dimensions	Correlation	Significance
First: Sufficient financial income for entertainment	0.751	0.01
Second: Financial facilities provided by society	0.863	0.01

Table (10) values of the reliability coefficient for the dimensions of the economic factors scale (N= 500)

	Alpha coefficient	Split-half	Guttman
First: Sufficient financial income for entertainment	0.902	0.861 – 0.945	0.899
Second: Financial facilities provided by society	0.791	0.752 – 0.830	0.783
Reliability of the scale as a whole	0.863	0.824 – 0.906	0.852

Scale of participation in the entertainment events: Sincerity has been calculated using internal consistency of the scale by calculating the correlation coefficient (Pearson correlation coefficient) between the degree of each dimension and the total degree for the scale, it was clear that all the correlation coefficients are significant at the level (0.01- 0.05) because they are close to the whole one, which indicates the sincerity and homogeneity of the scale dimensions. Also, all values of reliability coefficients: **Alpha** coefficient, **Split-half** and **Guttman** are significant at the level 0.01, which indicates the reliability of the scale; tables (11, 12).

Table (11) values of the correlation coefficients between the degree of each dimension and the degree of the total degree for the Scale of participation in the entertainment events (N= 500)

S.	Correlation	Significance	S.	Correlation	Significance
-1	0.795	0.01	-7	0.876	0.01
-2	0.625	0.05	-8	0.713	0.01
-3	0.841	0.01	-9	0.606	0.05
-4	0.769	0.01	-10	0.825	0.01
-5	0.808	0.01	-11	0.780	0.01
-6	0.890	0.01	-12	0.641	0.05

Table (12) values of the reliability coefficient for the Scale of participation in the entertainment events

	Alpha coefficient	Split-half	Guttman
Reliability of the scale	0.934	0.892 – 0.970	0.921

Results and discussion:

The first hypothesis: "There are statistically significant differences between the mean degrees of the sample individuals' in the participation in the entertainment events according to some study variables: gender, age, educational level, marital status, job, family size, monthly income, and duration of retirement ". To verify this hypothesis; the (t) test was applied, and an analysis of variance was calculated for the degrees of the sample individuals' in the participation in the entertainment events.

Table (13) the differences in the mean degrees of the sample individuals' in (the participation in the entertainment events) according to (the Gender & Marital status) variables

The Gender	Arithmetic mean	Standard Deviation	Sample	Degrees of freedom	Value of "t"	Significance
Males	26.109	2.345	214	498	10.226	Sig. at 0.01 In favor of females
Females	34.528	3.228	286			
The Marital status	Arithmetic mean	Standard Deviation	Sample	Degrees of freedom	Value of "t"	Significance
Married	21.774	2.132	302	498	14.054	Sig. at 0.01 In favor of Unmarried people
Unmarried	32.189	3.651	198			

It is clear there were differences in the sample averages according to the (gender) variable, as the value of (t) reached (10.226), which is a statistically significant value at a significance level of (0.01), in favor of females with an arithmetic mean reached (34.528), while the average score for males reached (26.109), which means that retired females are more inclined to participate in the entertainment events than retired males. This result is inconsistent with Al-Ghanim (2019), who indicated the presence of differences among the respondents in favor of males in the axis "Saudi people's aspirations towards entertainment expected from the government", which reflects men's tendency towards entertainment based on the nature of Saudi society. While it agrees with Fathi and Nassif (2025), who stated that, most of the attendees of entertainment events are females. This was confirmed by Tunny et al. (2023), who found that females were more inclined toward self-development and social entertainment than males; and males did not show any increase in physical entertainment activity compared to females during retirement. This suggests that participation in entertainment events in Saudi society has changed over the past five years.

Also, the calculated t-value reached (14.054), which is a statistically significant value at a significance level of (0.01) in favor of the unmarried with an average of (32.189), while the average score of the married reached (21.774), indicating that the unmarried were more aware of the importance of participating in the entertainment events. Saeed and Al-Bardisi (2019) confirmed the existence of a statistically significant relation for the marital status variable and the quality of family life among married and divorced individuals, in favor of the divorced. While Fathi and Nassif (2025) explained that more than half of the sample who are entertainment events attendees were from married Saudi families.

Table (14) an analysis of variance for the degrees of the sample in (the participation in the entertainment events) according to the study variables

Age	Sum of Squares	Squares mean	Degrees of freedom	Value of (F)	Significance
Among groups	23396.190	11698.095	2	32.061	0.01 Sig.

Within groups	181338.521	364.866	497		
Sum	204734.711		499		
The Educational level	Sum of Squares	Squares mean	Degrees of freedom	Value of (F)	Significance
Among groups	24599.795	12299.897	2	43.522	0.01 Sig.
Within groups	140457.884	282.611	497		
Sum	165057.679		499		
Job	Sum of Squares	Squares mean	Degrees of freedom	Value of (F)	Significance
Among groups	25549.745	12774.873	2	53.909	0.01 Sig.
Within groups	117773.981	236.970	497		
Sum	143323.726		499		
Family size	Sum of Squares	Squares mean	Degrees of freedom	Value of (F)	Significance
Among groups	23841.741	11920.870	2	35.917	0.01 Sig.
Within groups	164953.281	331.898	497		
Sum	188795.022		499		
Monthly income	Sum of Squares	Squares mean	Degrees of freedom	Value of (F)	Significance
Among groups	26503.465	13251.732	2	65.242	0.01 Sig.
Within groups	100948.964	203.117	497		
Sum	127452.429		499		
Duration of retirement	Sum of Squares	Squares mean	Degrees of freedom	Value of (F)	Significance
Among groups	25148.318	12574.159	2	48.527	0.01 Sig.
Within groups	128780.530	259.116	497		
Sum	153928.848		499		

The analysis of variance for the degrees of the sample in (the participation in the entertainment events) according to the study variables showed that all the calculated (F) values were statistically significant at the (0.01) level, which indicates the presence of differences among the sample individuals' according to the study variables, and to know the direction of the significance, a Scheffe's test for the multiple comparisons was applied.

Table (15) Scheffe's test for the multiple comparisons

The Age	Less than 45 years M = 32.528	From 45 to less than 55 years M = 25.111	From 55 years or more M = 23.063
Less than 45 years	-		
From 45 to less than 55 years	7.417**	-	
From 55 years or more	9.465**	2.048*	-

It was clear that there were differences in the participation in the entertainment events among the retirees who their ages were (Less than 45 years) and both the retirees who their ages ranged (From 45 to less than 55 years) and (55 years or more) in favor of the youngest retirees at a significance level of (0.01) with an average of (32.528).

There are also differences among retirees aged (45 to less than 55) years and retirees aged (55 years or more) in favor of the youngest retirees, at a significance level of (0.05) with an average of (25.111). Finally, retirees aged (55 years or more) came with an average of (23.063). This was confirmed by Fathi and Nassif (2025) that more than half of those who attend the entertainment events are in the age group of (40 to less than 59 years); Therefore, the younger the retiree, the higher his tendency to participate in the entertainment events.

Table (16) Scheffe's test for the multiple comparisons

The Educational level	Low M = 17.329	Intermediate M = 24.470	High M = 31.558
Low	-		
Intermediate	7.141**	-	
High	14.229**	7.088**	-

It was clear that there were differences in the participation in the entertainment events among the retirees with higher education (bachelor's/postgraduate studies), and both: retirees with an educational level (Intermediate and low) in favor of higher education at a significance level of (0.01) with an average of (31.558), and there were differences between retirees with the intermediate education (secondary/diploma) and a low education in favor of the intermediate education at a significance level of (0.01) with an average of (24.470), and finally retirees with a low education with an average of (17.329). This is confirmed by: Fathi and Naseef (2025), and (2023) Tunny et al., and Al-Gharib (2009), who stated that approximately one-third of those who attend the entertainment events and practice recreational activities in Saudi society have a university education, and their opinions towards entertainment are positive, which reflects the relation between the high level of education and awareness of and interest in entertainment. Global education has been linked to increased recreational activity and self- and social development in retirement.

Table (17) Scheffe's test for the multiple comparisons

Family size	Small families M = 30.692	Medium families M = 23.687	Large families M = 21.550
Small families	-		
Medium families	7.005**	-	
Large families	9.142**	2.137*	-

It was clear that there were differences in the participation in the entertainment events among the retirees with (small families) and both retirees with (medium and large families) in favor of those with small families at a significance level of (0.01) with an average of (30.692). There were also differences between retirees with (medium and large families) in favor of those with (medium families) at a significance level of (0.05) with an average of (23.687). Finally, retirees with (large families) came in with an average of (21.550), meaning that the smaller the family size, the higher the tendency of retirees to participate in the entertainment events. Al-Ghanim (2019) confirmed the existence of statistically significant differences in favor of individuals who do not have children in their tendency towards entertainment due to the freedom and lack of commitment to a specific recreational activity.

Table (18) Scheffe's test for the multiple comparisons

The Job	Government job M = 20.333	Private sector M = 28.460	Self-employment M = 35.247
Government job	-		
Private sector	8.127**	-	
Self-employment	14.914**	6.787**	-

It was clear that there were differences in the participation in the entertainment events among the retirees from self-employment and both retirees from the (private sector) and (government jobs), in favor of who work in self-employment workers at a significance level of (0.01) with an average of (35.247). There were differences between retirees from the (private sector) and retirees from (government jobs) in favor of who work in the private sector at a significance level of (0.01) with an average of (28.460). Finally, government workers had an average of (20.333), meaning that the more freedom and flexibility the retiree's job field has, the higher his tendency to participate in the entertainment events.

Table (19) Scheffe's test for the multiple comparisons

Monthly income	Low M = 19.583	Medium M = 27.710	High M = 34.442
Low	-		
Medium	8.127**	-	
High	14.859**	6.732**	-

It was clear that there were differences in the participation in the entertainment events among the retirees with (high income) and both retirees with (medium and low income) in favor of those with high income at a significance level of (0.01) with an average of (34.442). There were also differences between retirees of (medium and low income) in favor of those with medium income at a significance level of (0.01) with an average of (27.710), and finally, retirees of low income with an average of (19.583). In other words, the higher the retiree's income, the higher his tendency to participate in the entertainment events. This result contradicts Al-Gharib (2009), who indicated that most elderly participants in the entertainment events are of medium economic status. This may be due to the difference in the quality of the entertainment events provided in recent years and their higher cost compared to the past.

Table (20) Scheffe's test for the multiple comparisons

Duration of retirement	Less than 10 years M = 31.582	From 10 years to less than 15 years M = 27.935	From 15 years or more M = 22.403
Less than 10 years	-		
From 10 years to less than 15 years	3.647**	-	
From 15 years or more	9.179**	5.532**	-

It was clear that there were differences in the participation in the entertainment events among the retirees whose duration of retirement was (less than 10) years and both:

retirees whose duration of retirement was (10 to less than 15) years, and (15 years or more) in favor of those who retired (less than 10) years at a significance level of (0.01) with an average of (31.582), and there were differences between retirees whose duration of retirement was (10 to less than 15) years, and (15 years or more) in favor of retirees whose duration of retirement was (10 to less than 15) years at a significance level of (0.01) with an average of (27.935), and finally retirees whose duration of retirement was (15 years or more) with an average of (22.403), meaning that the longer the individual spent in retirement, the higher his tendency to participate in the entertainment events, as he still enjoys the energy of youth and better health.

The second hypothesis:

"There is a correlation relation between **the dimensions of the social factors scale and the total degree of the scale, and the scale of retirees' participation in the entertainment events as a whole** ".

To verify the validity of this hypothesis, a correlation matrix was created between dimensions of the social factors scale and dimensions of scale of participation in the entertainment events.

Table (21) Correlation matrix between the dimensions of the social factors scale and the total degree of the scale, and the scale of participation in the entertainment events as a whole

Dimensions	Participation in the entertainment events as a whole
First: Relation with family members	0.885**
Second: Relations with community members	0.631*
Social factors scale as a whole	0.794**

It is clear that there is a direct correlation relation among the dimensions of the social factors scale, the total degree of the scale, and the dimensions of the scale of participation in the entertainment events as a whole at a significance level of (0.01, 0.05). This means that the stronger the relation between retirees and family members, the greater their participation in the entertainment events; also, the stronger the relation between retirees and community members, the greater their participation in the entertainment events. Furthermore, the greater the impact of social factors (relation with family members and relations with community members) on retirees as a whole, the greater their participation in the entertainment events. Al-Siyami and Lubna (2020) confirmed that the most important cultural problems facing Saudi retirees are: suffering from a large amount of free time and not finding appropriate activities to spend free time with the family, with a medium degree of importance. Social problems also came in at a medium degree of importance in terms of: family members being preoccupied with their daily lives, and the frequent interference of retirees in their personal affairs due to idleness.

The third hypothesis:

"There is a correlation relation between **the dimensions of the economic factors scale and the total degree of the scale, and the scale of participation in the entertainment events as a whole** ".

To verify the validity of this hypothesis, a correlation matrix was created between the dimensions of the economic factors scale and the total degree of the scale, and the scale of participation in the entertainment events as a whole.

Table (22) Correlation matrix between the dimensions of the economic factors scale and the total degree of the scale, and the scale of participation in the entertainment events as a whole

Dimensions	Participation in the entertainment events as a whole
First: Sufficient financial income for entertainment	0.608**
Second: Financial facilities provided by society	0.914*
Economic factors scale as a whole	0.837**

It is clear that there is a direct correlation relation among the dimensions of the economic factors scale, the total degree of the scale, and the dimensions of the scale of participation in the entertainment events as a whole at a significance level of (0.01, 0.05). This means that the higher the financial sufficiency of income for entertainment, the greater the participation of retirees in the entertainment events; also, the greater the financial facilities provided by society to retirees, the greater their participation in the entertainment events. Furthermore, the greater the impact of economic factors (sufficient financial income for entertainment, financial facilities provided by society) as a whole on retirees, the greater their participation in the entertainment events. Al-Qahtani (2023) indicated that Saudi retirees' satisfaction with the services provided to them came in low values for each of: discounts on sports services for health care, Hajj and Umrah services, entertainment and recreation services, in addition to benefits and discounts from some entities such as Saudi Airlines.

The fourth hypothesis:

"The participation percentage of the dimensions of social factors affecting retirees' participation in the entertainment events varies".

To verify this hypothesis, the relative importance was calculated using the regression coefficient (the graded step to forward) for the dimensions of social factors affecting the participation in the entertainment events.

Table (23) the relative importance by using the regression coefficient (the graded step to forward) of the dimensions of social factors affecting the participation in the entertainment events

Dependent variable Social factors	Independent variable	Correlation coefficient	The participation percentage	"F" Value	Sig	the regression coefficient	"T" Value	Sig
	Relation with family members	0.929	0.862	175.123	0.01	0.725	13.233	0.01
	Relations with community members	0.873	0.761	89.348	0.01	0.591	9.452	0.01

It was clear that the dimension (Relation with family members) was one of the most influential social factors on retirees' participation in the entertainment events, with a percentage of (86.2%), followed by the dimension (Relations with community members), with a percentage of (76.1%). This result is inconsistent with what Salim (2022) found that the level of social needs among retirees was high, and the indicators of the order of needs: the need to strengthen social relations, followed by the awareness of not relying on others to avoid losing their role, then strengthening family relations, and finally, awareness of how to harmonize with society.

The fifth hypothesis:

"The participation percentage of the dimensions of economic factors affecting retirees' participation in the entertainment events varies ".

To verify this hypothesis, the relative importance was calculated using the regression coefficient (the graded step to forward) for the dimensions of economic factors affecting the participation in the entertainment events.

Table (24) the relative importance by using the regression coefficient (the graded step to forward) of the dimensions of economic factors affecting the participation in the entertainment events

Dependent variable Economic factors	Independent variable	Correlation coefficient	The participation percentage	"F" Value	Sig	the regression coefficient	"T" Value	Sig
	Financial facilities provided by society	0.895	0.802	113.221	0.01	0.643	10.641	0.01
	Sufficient financial income for entertainment	0.848	0.719	71.728	0.01	0.540	8.469	0.01

It was clear that the dimension (Financial facilities provided by society) was one of the most influential economic factors on retirees' participation in the entertainment events, with a percentage of (80.2%), followed by the dimension (Sufficient financial income for entertainment), with a percentage of (71.9%). Al-Ghanim (2019) confirmed that recreational tourism in the Kingdom faces many economic obstacles, including: the high cost of living is one of the most significant difficulties facing those wishing to engage in entertainment, followed by weak monthly income, in addition to the high prices of tourism and entertainment services. The monthly spending of a Saudi family on entertainment and culture amounted to (2.8%) of the income, which amounted to (15,367 riyals).

The sixth hypothesis:

"The participation percentage of variables affecting retirees' participation in the entertainment events varies".

To verify this hypothesis, the relative importance was calculated using the regression coefficient (the graded step to forward) for the variables affecting the participation in the entertainment events.

Table (25) the relative importance by using the regression coefficient (the graded step to forward) of the variables affecting the participation in the entertainment events

Dependent variable Participation in the entertainment events	Independent variable	Correlation coefficient	The participation percentage	"F" Value	Sig	the regression coefficient	"T" Value	Sig
	Educational level	0.910	0.827	134.224	0.01	0.677	11.586	0.01
	Job	0.859	0.738	78.827	0.01	0.563	8.878	0.01
	Age	0.833	0.694	63.379	0.01	0.510	7.961	0.01
	Family monthly income	0.785	0.616	44.870	0.01	0.422	6.698	0.01

It was clear that the variable (Educational level) was one of the most influential variables on retirees' participation in the entertainment events, with a percentage of (82.7%), followed by the variable (job) with a percentage of (73.8%), followed by the variable (age) with a percentage of (69.4%), and finally, the variable (monthly income) with a percentage of (61.6%). This result is consistent with the results of the study, which indicated that a high educational level, freedom and flexibility in the career field, in addition to the young age of retirees with a high monthly income are all factors that increase the participation of the retiree category in the entertainment events.

Result

There is a direct correlation relation among the dimensions of the social factors scale, the total degree of the scale, and the dimensions of the scale of participation in the entertainment events as a whole at a significance level of (0.01, 0.05).

There is a direct correlation relation among the dimensions of the economic factors scale, the total degree of the scale, and the dimensions of the scale of participation in the entertainment events as a whole at a significance level of (0.01, 0.05).

The dimension (Relation with family members) was one of the most influential social factors on retirees' participation in the entertainment events, with a percentage of (86.2%), followed by the dimension (Relations with community members), with a percentage of (76.1%).

The dimension (Financial facilities provided by society) was one of the most influential economic factors on retirees' participation in the entertainment events, with a percentage of (80.2%), followed by the dimension (Sufficient financial income for entertainment), with a percentage of (71.9%).

Recommendation

- Raising community awareness of the importance of family members participating retirees in their leisure time by providing support to civil society organizations to design family entertainment programs (weekly/monthly) that retirees participate in, based on their diverse interests and needs; Strengthening the role of entertainment agencies and institutions in Saudi Arabia to provide entertainment/public programs for retirees' families that include high-quality activities.
- Integrating retirees into the goals of Vision 2023 that related with entertainment: by providing them with job opportunities (professional and advisory) within the

framework of improving and developing the entertainment sector in the Kingdom, providing financial/recreational facilities that encourage the integration of retirees into appropriate recreational programs and activities in society, and developing diverse entertainment programs that achieve a balance between the recreational needs of retirees and the recreational needs of other segments of society.

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